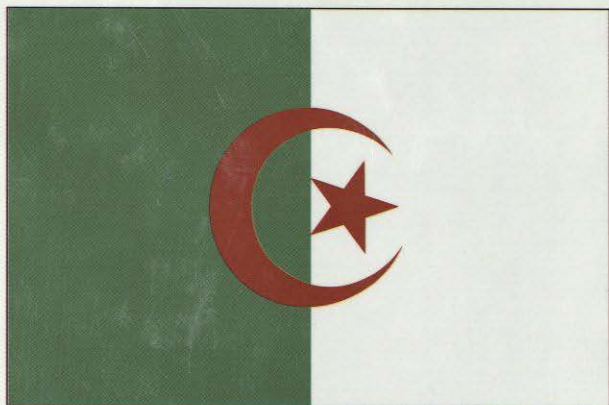


THIRD EDITION



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PHILLIP C. NAYLOR

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To David E. Gardinier

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<i>Shura</i>	Consultative council often associated with Islamism
<i>Sidi</i>	From sayyid; honorific title before a name, usually marabouts
<i>Sirocco</i>	Hot wind from the Sahara
<i>Spahis</i>	<i>Sipahis</i> ; cavalry in Ottoman and later colonial native forces
<i>Sufi</i>	Muslim mystic
<i>Sura</i>	(pl. <i>Suwar</i>); chapter in the Qur'an
<i>Ta'ifa</i>	<i>Taifa</i> ; <i>taifa</i> ; corsair captains; a group or organization of ship captains
<i>Taqlid</i>	Strict adherence to or absolute imitation of religious tradition and law
<i>Tariqa</i>	(<i>Turuq</i> , pl.); way, path; a ritual practiced by Muslim sufi orders/brotherhoods
<i>Tell</i>	Hills; low elevation mountains
<i>Trabendo</i>	Illicit commerce; black market
<i>Ulama</i>	Uléma; Ouléma; learned persons, religious leaders well versed in Qur'anic studies
<i>Ultras</i>	Defiant European settlers who resisted any accommodation
<i>Umma</i>	The community of Muslims; nation of Muslims
<i>Wadi</i>	<i>See Oued</i>
<i>Wali</i>	Ottoman administrator at the district level; governor of a <i>wilaya</i> ; Shadhiliyya order spiritual leader; a "guardian" regarding family matters
<i>Wazir</i>	Abd al-Wadid official; ambassador in Arabic
<i>Wilaya</i>	Administrative provinces; war zones during the War of Independence (I: Aurès region; II: Little Kabylia and eastern Algeria; III: Great Kabylia; IV: Algiers, Mitidja, Ouarsenais, central Algeria; V: Oran and western Algeria; VI: southern zone [northern Sahara])
<i>Za'imisme</i>	Leadership; implicitly the Algerian political proclivity to find and rely upon a strong leader (a <i>za'im</i>)
<i>Zakat</i>	Almsgiving
<i>Zawiya</i>	<i>Zawia</i> ; <i>zawaya</i> (pl.); building for religious study and meditation; monastery; hostelry

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Introduction

Students and scholars commencing historical studies of Algeria face several challenges. Publications have emphasized the modern period, namely colonialism, the War of Liberation, and independent Algeria. There is a need for more pre-colonial and pre-Regency—ancient and medieval—scholarship; given the intensity of its modern history, biases have influenced interpretations; and most of the published work is in French, which poses language and accessibility problems. There is a growing production in Arabic and English. This bibliography emphasizes literature that is in English but also includes prominent French and several Arabic contributions. The bibliography is divided into sections that have main subject headings, some of which are subdivided. The bibliography's purpose is to provide general rather than comprehensive assistance. For example, there are hundreds of works on the Algerian War of Liberation, but only prominent representative books have been selected. A number of books come under different categories, but they are placed where they are most applicable or under "general" headings. Although the bibliography emphasizes historical works, there are sections covering social sciences and the arts. To accommodate recent scholarship and space, some citations appearing in earlier editions of the *Historical Dictionary of Algeria* have been removed. The reader is invited to review the bibliographies compiled in the first and second editions as well.

There are several surveys of North Africa, which place Algeria in regional historical context. (Note that full citations are provided within the Bibliography.) Charles-André Julien, *History of North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco: From the Arab Conquest to 1830* is a trans-

lated edition of his classic study. Another important history is Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*. Regarding specific surveys of Algeria, there are no books in English comparable to Mahfoud Kaddache, *L'Algérie des Algériens: De la préhistoire à 1954*, and Mubarak al-Mili, *Ta'rikh al-Jaz'air fi-l-qadim wa-l-hadith (The History of Algeria in the Past and Present)*. Jean-Jacques Gonzales is the editor of the interdisciplinary *2000 ans d'Algérie* (3 vols.). The French colonial period is comprehensively covered by Charles-André Julien, *Histoire de l'Algérie contemporaine: La Conquête et les débuts de la colonisation (1827-1871)*, and Charles-Robert Ageron, *Histoire de l'Algérie contemporaine: De l'insurrection de 1871 au déclenchement de la Guerre de Libération (1954)*. For works in English beginning with the colonial period, consult John Ruedy's *Modern Algeria: The Origins and Development of a Nation* (2d ed., 2005) and translated surveys, Charles-Robert Ageron, *Modern Algeria: A History from 1830 to the Present*, and Benjamin Stora, *Algeria, 1830-2000: A Short History*. An indispensable resource for scholars and advanced students is the *Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord*.

Important research centers and depositories include the Centre National de Recherches Préhistoriques, Anthropologiques et Historiques (CNRPAH) (Algiers), the University of Algiers, the Bibliothèque Nationale (Algiers), the Archives Nationales (Algiers), the Institut de Recherche et d'Etudes Méditerranéennes sur le Monde Arabe (IREMAM) (Aix-en-Provence, France), the Centre des Archives d'Outre-Mer (Aix-en-Provence), the Institut Maghreb-Europe at the University of Paris (VIII), the Institut d'Etudes Politiques (IEP) (Paris), and the Bibliothèque de la Documentation Française (Paris). Significant Algerian collections are located at major American universities including Northwestern, Boston University, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin-Madison, California-Berkeley, Stanford, Utah, Arizona, Texas, and Georgetown.

There has been an exponential proliferation of Internet sources available to the researcher. A particularly valuable web site is Algeria Watch International. Another is Algérie-Guide. Several universities also provide useful Middle Eastern studies web pages and links, such as those at the University of Texas at Austin and Columbia University. The American Institute for Maghrib Studies' (AIMS) *Newsletter* offers information on recent research and dissertations. In addition, AIMS has opened the Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à l'Algérie (CEMA) in Oran, in order to promote Algerian studies. Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, available at research libraries, is an excellent resource for contemporary events.